

# THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

RANKFORT KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

NO. 101.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT  
SIMPSON & SCOTT,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same  
herebefore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge  
Simpson was formerly either at the Bar or Circuit  
Judge in early life, and more recently as Judge of the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. JOHN L. SCOTT would  
refer to the sessions herebefore referred to by him  
in his public office card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal  
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention.

A. J. JAMES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house. Tel. 626 w&t-wt.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-House,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on  
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's,  
Feb 22 w&t-wt.

P. U. MAJOR,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.  
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the  
Judicial District Court of Appeals. Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in corporation in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan 4 w&t-wt.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge. Dec 11 w&t-wt.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell,  
Benton, and Boone. Jan 7

Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati  
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. Dec 6 w&t-wt.

LIGE ARNOLD,  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,  
Kenton, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections  
in any of the above counties promptly  
attended to. Apr 19 w&t-wt.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
Attorney at Law,  
FALMOUTH, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court  
and in the courts of the adjoining counties. Apr 19 w&t-wt.

GEORGE E. ROE,  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,  
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business  
confided to him, and will attend to the collection  
of debts for non residents in any part of the  
State. The wills of the Commissioners of Deeds, take the  
deeds of debts and other papers to be used or  
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under  
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-  
positions, affidavits, etc.

J. T. OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,  
Nov 15 w&t-wt.

JOHN A. MONROE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Courts of Appeals in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the  
collection of debts for non residents in any part of the  
State. The wills of the Commissioners of Deeds, take the  
deeds of debts and other papers to be used or  
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under  
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-  
positions, affidavits, etc.

JOHN M. MCCALLA,  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and  
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records. Sep 9 w&t-wt.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Claths, Cassimines, and Vestings, of  
the best quality, and of the last style and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

And every thing necessary for furnishing a gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.

Will work warranted to be well done, and in  
as good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.

NO FIT NO SALE—

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quartaries, on the best  
terms. Advance sheets received from all parts of the  
world. Books numbers supplied to complete  
sets. Nov 27 w&t-wt.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. G. WATERS,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DEALER  
IN  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

mar22 w&t-wt

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON,  
NEW CARPET  
AND  
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
Importers & Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mar22 w&t-wt

DR. MERWIN'S  
FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague  
Chills, Fever Congestive Chills, Remittent  
Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and all  
periodical diseases that have their origin in the  
minuscous effluvia arising from decayed vegeta-  
tion.

THESE "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above  
named Fevers, and what is better, they also act  
as a powerful antiseptic, and are especially  
well adapted to the infliction of the smallpox.

An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

DR. MERWIN'S "Fever and Ague Pills" differ from  
all other Chill Medicines, in the following partic-  
ulars:

1. They never fail to perform a speedy and per-  
manent cure.

2. They are recommended only for one class of  
diseases.

3. They are agreeable and convenient to take.

4. They contain no poisonous minerals, being  
purely vegetable.

5. They do not impair the organic functions of  
the stomach or any part of the system.

6. They require nothing medicinal to prepare the  
system for their reception, or afterwards to allay  
irritation.

7th. They are not a northern "catch-penny" hum-  
bug, but are made by gentlemen that were born  
and educated under the benign influence of  
southern institutions.

8th. They are a genuine "cure" for all the above  
named Fevers, that in my opinion, is more  
powerful and effective than any other.

9th. They are a powerful antiseptic, and are  
well adapted to the infliction of the smallpox.

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# DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.**  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

## TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

**DAILY YEOMAN**

FOR THE

## SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT YEOMAN will be issued *daily* during the session of the Legislature, which will commence on the first Monday in September. Able reporters will be employed in each House, and accurate reports of proceedings published daily. The ensuing session will be one of transcendent importance, its action involving the future external relations of the State, and that question, in turn, perhaps, involving the mighty issue of peace or war within the Commonwealth. The Yeoman, therefore, will be the most convenient and useful organ of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents. May we not therefore confidently anticipate a large accession to our subscription list? A little effort on the part of our friends will greatly strengthen our hands in this critical emergency; and now, more than ever, should the friends of States Rights rally to the support of their true and faithful organs. It is but a trifle to each subscriber, but the aggregate is indispensable to the publishers, to enable them to continue the issue of a vigorous and dauntless paper in defense of the sacred cause of Southern Rights, imperiled by the persistent aggressions of Northern sectional fanaticism and hatred, and attempted to be struck down by the usurpations of a Military Dictator.

The DAILY YEOMAN for the session will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$4 per year. The session *Daily* will be sent to all the *Tri-Weekly* subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the *Tri-Weekly*, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY YEOMAN will be furnished to subscribers during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.

August, 1861.

An Apology.

We kept our columns open until a late hour last evening, expecting the organization of the Senate would enable us to publish the Governor's message. Disappointed in that expectation, at a late hour we could only present what the reader has before him.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—As all your names and *credit-dates* are kept standing in pages of type, which type we correct by regularly pasting all your remittances and orders therein, it becomes true that these pages of type are the pages of our ledger! To address your papers, we take an impression from our metalic ledger—cut its columns apart—gum their ends together—reel the web into the Mailing Machine, which as it feeds out the web, gums it—cuts off each subscriber's share—and fastens it on his paper; rendering all old forms of accounts and receipts unnecessary and misunderstandings impossible, as you get a printed receipt or statement of your account with each paper. This metalic ledger, though it be, will be easily kept posted, provided you all pay, so as never to allow current time to overtake your credit-dates.

The Lexington Observer says the Government camp in Garrard county is simply for instruction. The Louisville Journal says it is only for defense. The Republican papers North say it is a preparatory step for the invasion of Tennessee. It is not unlikely that the movement comprehends all these purposes, and more.

The following is from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

WHO HAS CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION?—The Administration at Washington seems to inspire very few of its political friends with a generous confidence in its ability, judgment, or honesty.

The Republican presses dictate the military policy and movements, as if neither the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-General, or anybody else at Washington, understood anything about their business, and especially about war.

Petitions are in circulation among the people, receiving thousands of signatures, requesting the President to remove Cameron and Welles from his Cabinet—the one for his alleged want of honesty, and the other for his incapacity.

Now we have bankers sending a committee to Washington to dictate to the President a certain line of policy, as condition precedent to their taking any more of the public loan.

Then there are the Abolitionists, who are demanding that the President issue a proclamation proclaiming the freedom of the slaves, and telling him that success cannot attend our arms until that is done.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 30th, has the following estimate of the Confederate forces in Virginia. It is probably exaggerated, with the view of hurrying up Federal reinforcements:

### POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

It is more than likely that in the course of the next two days there will be some important military movements in the immediate vicinity of Washington. It will be interesting, therefore, to know the exact position of the enemy's forces. With the aid of the maps of the vicinity of Washington heretofore published in the Inquirer, the reader will be able to follow our description. It must be borne in mind that it is now five weeks since the defeat of our army at Bull Run; that defeat has had the effect of an electric shock throughout the whole South; that it has roused the enthusiasm of the South to a higher pitch than ever; that, during the last five weeks, troops have been pouring into Virginia from all the other Southern States; that the Confederates have no arms, according to their own accounts, forces distributed about as follows:

No. of Men.

Beauregard's forces west of Washington.....80,000

Johnston's forces at Atlanta, and west of Fried-ericksburg.....40,000

At batteries on Potomac, York, James, and Rappahannock rivers.....2,000

At Yorktown, and Pamunkey.....12,000

At Richmond.....10,000

Forces of Generals Lee and Floyd in Western Virginia.....50,000

At Lynchburg (Camp of Instruction).....10,000

Total.....230,000

The disposition of the forces in the immediate vicinity of Washington is apparently that of a crescent, the horns resting near the Chain Bridge and Shooter's Hill, and the crescent near Ball's and Bailey's Cross Roads. There are strong detachments at Falls Church, at Vienna, at Fairfax, at Centreville, and at Germantown. The great Parrot gun, captured by the enemy at Bull Run, has been brought up by them at Bailey's Cross Roads, and was placed in position there yesterday, behind their entrenchments. It is not believed, however, that these preparations indicate any design of an immediate attack on Washington, but only a closer approach to it on all sides, in order to be ready for an attack if that measure is finally decided on.

### AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

It is to be feared that Gen. Rosecrans has not accomplished what the Government expected from him. Not from any want of skill or generalship on his part, but owing to the want of a sufficient number of troops. The indications are, that unless he is speedily and largely reinforced, he and all the Federal troops now there, will be driven out of Western Virginia. If this does take place, the mischief will be only begun. The expulsion of the Federal troops will be followed by the expulsion of the members of the Legislature of the new State of Kanawha or Western Virginia, by that of the Governor of the new State, and probably by the imposition of very heavy burdens upon all the Union people of that part of the country. The Rebels will then seize upon the western part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Parkersburg to Cumberland, and fortify all the important points in Western Virginia. If they do this, it will protract the war indefinitely. That they are energetically moving in that direction will be evident from the following facts:

Immediately after the battle of Bull Run, Gen. Lee was sent by the Confederate War Department on a secret expedition into Western Virginia. He passed through Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, and Covington. At each of these places he found detachments of troops which had been sent there and placed under his orders, so that on leaving Covington he found himself at the head of a well-appointed force of forty thousand men. With this army he crossed the Allegheny Mountains, rested and refreshed his men at Lewisburg, crossed the Flat Top Mountains, and encamped on the banks of the Gauley river. Here he spent some days in drilling and moderately exercising his men and getting them accustomed to the maneuvers of brigades and field evolutions.

In the meantime, Gen. Floyd (John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War,) with a column of 15,000 troops, raised in the southwestern counties of Virginia, had been moving in the same direction. On the 10th of August, he was at Newbern, on the line of the Great Southern Railroad, where he finished the organization of his division, and started on his way to the North. On the 12th his column was at Paris; on the 15th, at Union, in Monroe county, and on the 17th, at Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county. From that point he crossed the Flat Top Mountains, by the same route, taken a few days afterwards by Gen. Lee's army, and proceeding to a spot near the Gauley bridge, awaited the arrival of Gen. Lee, joining their forces on the 24th inst., it would seem from accounts, that the two Generals proceeded along the Gauley river, crossed that stream, attacked Col. Tyler at Summersville, and defeated him with heavy loss on the 25th.

We have no further data as to the movements of these Rebel Generals. But it is easy to see that they have immediately followed up this slight success by a further advance into the bowels of the land. It is more than probable that before this time both General Loring and Gen. Jackson have advanced upon Gen. Rosecrans upon one side, while Gen. Lee and Gen. Floyd have attacked him on the other.

The report was presented, name by name, Those whose names follow were brought forward, who submitted their cases, and the report was adopted concerning them, and they were sworn in, namely: Messrs. McHenry, Briner, Fields, and Worthington.

The report was adopted concerning Messrs. Boster and Spalding.

Messrs. GROVER, BUSH, and WHITAKER, were heard at some length concerning their claims to seats as Senators.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Sept. 3d, 1861.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Senate met this morning at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the Clerk, when the journal was read.

Mr. SPEED offered a resolution that all members be sworn in who have certificates.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL opposed the resolution.

Mr. GOODLOE was sworn in by Judge Graham.

Mr. READ opposed Mr. SPEED's resolution as unconstitutional.

Mr. CISELL agreed with Mr. READ.

Mr. DEHAVEN raised a point of order as to whether the resolution was in order. De-cided not in order.

Mr. SPEED offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That members now sworn in make an organization of the Senate. Re-jected.

Mr. GOODLOE opposed the resolution.

Mr. GLENNS was of the opinion that the Senate was already organized with the Clerk as presiding officer.

Mr. WHITAKER presented his certificate of election, and demanded to be sworn in at Senator from the 21st District.

Mr. CLARK (Wickliffe) decided that the presentation was not in order.

Mr. WHITAKER appealed from the decision of the Clerk to the Senate, and urged his claims with force and ability.

Mr. JOHNSON requested that Mr. WHITAKER withdraw his appeal.

Mr. READ said that there was a quorum about which there was no contest.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution that the Senators holding over and the new Senators sworn in, elect officers and organize the Senate.

Mr. SPEED moved that the Clerk should not decide points of order, but should submit such points to the Senators now sworn in.

After the adoption of Mr. SPEED's motion, Mr. WHITAKER withdrew his appeal.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved to postpone the further consideration of Mr. WHITAKER's claims. Adopted.

Mr. T. T. ALEXANDER offered the following resolution:

There being now a constitutional quorum of the Senate, and there being a contest in relation to the seats of the other Senators claiming seats; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Senate now proceed to elect a Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. CHAMBERS opposed the resolution, and claimed that the Hon. THOS. P. PORTER is not Speaker of the Senate.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WALTON moved an adjournment until 3 o'clock this evening.

The days and ways being called, resulted thus—yeas 17, nays 9.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, P. M., and were called to order as usual.

Mr. DEHAVEN nominated James F. Robinson for Speaker of Senate.

Mr. W. T. ANTHONY nominated Ben. C. Cissell for Speaker of Senate.

Those who voted for Mr. ROBINSON were:

Messrs. T. T. Alexander, Cissell, Chiles, Dehaven, Denby, Garrard, Gillis, Gwaltree, Geier, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, Prall, Read, Speed, and Walton—15.

Those who voted for Mr. Cissell were:

Messrs. W. T. Anthony, Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Irvin, Jenkins, Johnson, Rhen, and Robinson—9.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved postponement of election of remaining officers. Adopted.

Mr. READ offered resolution to swear in certain members.

Mr. CISELL offered as a substitute the report of Committee appointed to report what districts had a right to elect in 1861.

Mr. READ withdrew his resolution.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL, chairman of the committee appointed to report what districts had a right to elect in 1861, laid their report before the Senate, which was as follows.

[Report will appear hereafter.]

Mr. DENNY offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the report be referred to a special committee consisting of Wm. Anthony, Speed, Chiles, Johnson, and M. P. Marshall.

Rejected—yeas 12, nays 14.

Mr. READ moved that all those having certificates should be heard before the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. CISELL moved that the report of Committee concerning such districts as should elect in 1861, be adopted.

Mr. PENNEBAKER moved that the cases embraced in the report be presented separately. Adopted.

The report was presented, name by name.

Those whose names follow were brought forward, who submitted their cases, and the report was adopted concerning them, and they were sworn in, namely: Messrs. McHenry, Briner, Fields, and Worthington.

The report was adopted concerning Messrs. Boster and Spalding.

Messrs. GROVER, BUSH, and WHITAKER, were heard at some length concerning their claims to seats as Senators.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, September 3, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. W. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

### RESOLUTION.

Mr. HUSTON offered a resolution that all

resolutions presented to this House shall be referred, when a reference is proposed, to appropriate committees without debate.

MEMBERS APPEARED.

Messrs. SILVERTOOT, BLUE, MERRITT, and MATTHEWS, who were absent yesterday, appeared and took the oath required by law.

Wherefore, James H. Garrard having received a majority of the votes given at said election for said office, is duly elected Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the next ensuing constitutional term of said office.

RE. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Secretary of State.

ANDREW J. JAMES.

Attorney General.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sep. 2.

The Democrat has advised direct from

Thompson's camp at Benton, Scott county, to

the effect that all the rebels baggage at that

other points is being hastily removed to

Nev. Madrid, and that Thompson and Hardee's

forces would endeavor to effect a junction

and fall back on Sickston, the terminus of

## DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

Peace and Neutrality Meeting in Mercer County, Kentucky.

According to previous notice, a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the peace and neutrality of Kentucky was held to-day, the 22d of August, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Harrodsburg. On motion of Capt. W. A. Cook, Major W. A. Hooe was unanimously elected chairman, who, on taking his seat, briefly explained the objects of the meeting, stating that they were intended, if possible, to keep peace within the borders of Kentucky.

The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: Dr. Thos. H. Moore, John A. Burford, Dr. Wm. Campbell, John P. Lapley, Wm. E. Clegg, Francis Kirby, and James Forsythe, Jr.; C. B. Allin, Dr. Thos. J. Moore, Jacob G. Driskill, and Walter Wheatley were appointed secretaries. On motion of Capt. P. B. Thompson, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the people of Kentucky have always been true and faithful to their country and the Constitution of the United States, and that they are opposed to the existing civil war, which has produced an unnatural, horrid, and lamentable strife, for which Kentucky is in no wise responsible.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of peace, and the true position of Kentucky is that of neutrality—neutrality in good faith; and that it is the duty of her citizens, in our opinion, to maintain it, and to stand firmly by the fixed position of self-defense.

*Resolved*, That we are satisfied the Union cannot be preserved by the civil war now in progress, and that we concur in the sentiment of the Hon. Edward Everett, in the declaration made by him in his letter of acceptance of the Union nomination for Vice President in 1860, in which he declared that the suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical preponderance and military prowess of one section exerted to coerce the other in submission, is as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-swall from fields wet with brother's blood. If the vital principle of all republican governments is the "consent of the governed," much more does a Union of co-equal sovereign States require as its basis the harmony of its members, and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions.

*Resolved*, That Abraham Lincoln, the present President of the United States, has usurped the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government, and has disregarded the constitution and set the Presidential powers above what was created by the Constitution of the United States.

1st. He has unconstitutionally assumed the prerogative of suspending commerce between the Northern and Southern States, and of blocking the ports of certain States—a prerogative which, if it exists, belongs to Congress, and not to the President, to exercise.

2d. He has usurped the power of Congress to suspend the great writ of habeas corpus, a power exercised by him in disregard of the Constitution, and a power which the Constitution of Great Britain, whenever it was desired, has denied to the British Crown.

3d. He has not only arrogated to himself the power vested in Congress of organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, but he has usurped the rights reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively of appointing the field and general officers of the militia.

4. He has, in violation of the Constitution, deprived persons, over whom he has no control or authority, of their liberty without due process of law.

5. He has violated the Constitution by appointing officers to positions in his army without authority of law, and which, if created by Congress, should be filled in accordance with the constitutional provision "reserving to the States respectively" the right to appoint officers of the militia.

6. He has violated the Constitution in raising armies to carry on a civil war, and in the face of the laws of Congress, which declare that he shall not call an army into the field, not even to suppress insurrection, for a longer period than thirty days after the meeting of Congress, he has raised armies to serve for three years or during the war, which has not been declared by Congress, and to carry on which it had made no appropriation, and which it had not recognized.

6th. He has violated the Constitution by appointing officers to positions in his army without authority of law, and which, if created by Congress, should be filled in accordance with the constitutional provision "reserving to the States respectively" the right to appoint officers of the militia.

8. He has involved the government in debt without authority of Congress, and without consultation with the legislative department of the government, and proceeded to do this when the Congress had refused, prior to its adjournment, to furnish men or money for such purpose.

9. He has usurped powers not delegated to him by the Constitution of his country, and instead of preserving, defending, and protecting it, he has violated it and suffered it to be outraged.

10. He has by his improper, unconstitutional, and unwise proceedings, brought upon our people a heavy direct tax to pay the interest upon the government debt created by an unnatural and bloody war.

*Resolved*, That the efforts of the Republican party now in power for the last forty years have been used to impair and destroy the institution of slavery, and that we believe that one of the principal objects of the Administration and the leaders of the Republican party in carrying on the present war is to subjugate the South far enough to secure the ultimate extinction of slavery in all of the Southern States.

*Resolved*, That we rejoice to see the movement of many patriotic citizens in the North and Northwest in behalf of peace, and for the purpose of aiding in the accomplishment, we declare our approval of holding a Peace Convention in Frankfort, at such time in September or October as may be agreed upon by the friends of peace throughout the State, and further.

*Resolved*, That such of the voters of Mercer county as favor the object of said Convention, are hereby appointed delegates to attend the same.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the various papers of Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, with a request that they publish the same.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Col. Roger W. Hanson and Hon. A. G. Talbott, until a very late hour in the afternoon, when an adjournment took place until 7 o'clock. Upon reassembling at the hour appointed, James B. Beck took the stand, and was followed by W. C. P. Breckinridge and Col. Hanson. The vast crowd was entertained until near midnight; but was still unwilling to break up. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the frequent throwing of bouquets by the ladies, who were present in great numbers, gave great zest to the occasion, and elicited many handsome remarks from the distinguished speakers.

W. A. HOOE, Pres.

B. C. ALLIN, &c., Secretaries.

HARRODSBURG, Aug. 22d, 1861.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER-TERM EXPIRE IN 1863.

- 5. *Boyle, Casey, and Adair*—T. Alexander.
- 6. *Warren, Allen, and Edmonson*—W. T. Anthony.
- 9. *Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell*—Samuel H. Bales.
- 26. *Circuit, Gallatin, and Boone*—James F. Bales.
- 28. *Hopkins, Marion, and Crittenden*—Ben P. Clegg.
- 37. *Henderson, Morgan, and Pike*—Alexander L. Davison.
- 17. *Henry, Oldham, and Trimble*—Samuel E. Delavan.
- 24. *Madison and Garrard*—George Denny.
- 25. *Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle*—Wm. C. Gibbs.
- 27. *Christian and Todd*—R. L. Glenn.
- 22. *Caldwell, Tracy, and Marshall*—John L. Ivan.
- 11. *Hickman, Bellard, Graves, and Fulton*—Samuel H. Jenkins.
- 16. *McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon*—J. M. Johnson.
- 29. *Harrison and Bracken*—R. T. Lester.
- 16. *Jefferson, Ca, and 7th and 8th wards of City*—C. C. McLean.
- 28. *Bourbon and Bath*—John A. Pratt.
- 4. *Logan, Simpson, and Butler*—A. A. Price.
- 15. *6th Ward, City Louisville*—James Sneed.
- 8. *Hicks, Gre, and Taylor*—Clairborn J. Watson.
- SEATORS ELECTED IN 1861.
- 7. *Henderson, Davies, and McLean*—Wm. H. Anthony.
- 25. *Edmonson and Pendleton*—R. T. Lester.
- 9. *Brookings, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson*—John B. Brainer.
- 33. *Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, and Pike*—John M. Barnes.
- 23. *Clark and Madison*—John B. Bush.
- 17. *Perry, Wayne, and Clinton*—M. B. Butler.
- 35. *Edsall, Ordway, Jackson, Montgomery, and Powell*—Walter Chiles.
- 5. *Union and Hopkins*—Ben P. Clegg.
- 36. *Lancaster, Whitley, Rockcastle, and Knox*—R. H. Field.
- 24. *Kenton, Boone, and Lincoln*—John F. Fish.
- 34. *Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay*—T. G. Garrard.
- 29. *Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin*—J. K. Gooliope.
- 32. *Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence*—Wm. C. Grier.
- 33. *Owen, Carroll, and Trimble*—Samuel Lusk.
- 18. *Garrard, Casey, and Lincoln*—Samuel Lusk.
- 31. *Meigs and Lewis*—Martin P. Marshall.
- 4. *Crittenden, Livingston, and Caldwell*—D. W. McGeown.
- 10. *Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenburg*—Henry D. McHenry.
- 14. *Xtson, Lewis, and Sprague*—Wm. B. Reid.
- 25. *Scott and Fayette*—James P. Robinson.
- 35. *3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Wards of Louisville*—A. B. Sample.
- 19. *Washington, Marion, and Taylor*—Ben Spalding.
- 21. *Sherby, Henry, and Oldham*—Walter C. Whittaker.
- 15. *Jerome, Mercer and Boyle*—James T. Washington.
- 12. *Logan and Warren*—George Wright.

DISTRICT NOT NAMED IN THE APPORTIONMENT ACT OF 1850-60.

23. *Pulaski and Lincoln*—Samuel Berry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNION MEN.

Adair—F. J. Rigney.

Allen—J. W. Heater.

Breckinridge—F. L. Cleveland.

Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor.

Bryant—B. Young.

Breckinridge—M. Allen.

Garrison—L. B. Clay.

Boone—J. Calvert.

Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns.

Bryant—W. C. Headley.

Clegg—A. T. White.

Crittenden—John W. Blue.

Clinton and Rowan—Stephen J. England.

Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller.

Clinton and Rowan—Geo. P. Vincent.

Campbell—G. P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell.

Clark—J. B. Huston.

Forrest—Geo. H. Yeoman.

Edsall and Jackson—A. A. Curtis.

Franklin—C. Anderson.

Fayette—A. B. Buckner.

Fleming—L. W. Andrews.

Gant—Wm. S. Rankin.

Garrison—Alexander Lusk.

Green—D. P. Mears.

Grayson—Wm. L. Tonkin.

Greenup—Wm. C. Ireland.

Hopkins—Dr. John Ray.

Hart—P. L. Maxey.

Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell.

Hardin—B. R. Young.

Henry—J. Prentiss Sparks.

Hickman—Milton Young.

Jefferson—Inn. H. Harney.

Jerome—Geo. S. Shanklin.

Knox—Jas. W. Anderson.

Kenton—W. H. Finnell and G. Clay Smith.

Louisville City—J. C. Beaman, N. Wolfe, J. Tevis, W. P. Boone.

Lancaster and Rockcastle—E. B. Bacheller.

Lane—N. A. Kapier.

Levitt—G. M. Thomas.

Louisville—John C. Owings.

Madison—J. R. T. Gaskins.

Montgomery and Powell—Thos. Turner.

Montgomery—Daniel E. Downing.

Madison—C. F. Burnam.

Nicholas—J. W. Campbell.

Oldham—R. T. Jacobs.

Ohio—Reuben G. Green.

Powell—W. A. Brann.

Pulaski—Thos. Z. Morrow.

Russell and Clegg—L. M. Clegg.

Scott—Jno. C. Lisenby.

Spencer—Robert Cochran.

Simpson—J. M. Henry.

Taylor—Joseph H. Chandler.

Todd—Urban E. Kennedy.

Whitley—Zeb. Ward.

Whitney—J. R. Underwood.

Wayne—J. S. Vanwinkle.

White—Hugh F. Finley.

Washington—Wm. H. Haas—75.

SOUTHERN RIDGES.

Anderson—Vincent Ashe.

Breathitt and Morgan—J. Gardner.

Brown—John S. Burtow.

Bullard—Wm. M. Coffey.

Calhoun—Daniel Mathewson.

Carroll—J. C. Lindsey.

Floyd and Johnson—M. Elliott.

Garrison—A. Chambers.

Graves—W. R. Brown.

Harrison—Lionel Dohm.

Hickman and Fulton—G. W. Silvertooth.

Lyon and Livingston—G. W. Merritt.

Logan—Geo. W. Ewing.

Marshall—J. C. Lindsey.

McCracken—John Q. A. King.

McCracken—John Q. A. King.

Pike—W. C. Breckinridge.

